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Country programme document

Serbia

2016-2020 Results and Resources Framework for Kosovo under United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)**

Summary

This is an addendum to the country programme document for Serbia, 2016 to 2020 (E/ICEF/2015/P/L.16).

* E/ICEF/2015/12.

** All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

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Annex

2016-2020 Results and Resources Framework for Kosovo[1] under United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Kosovo priorities:
Draft Health Sector Strategy 2015-2020; Mother, Child, Adolescent and Reproductive Health Strategy 2011-2015; Strategy on Pre-University Education 2011-2016; Kosovo Development Strategy 2016-2020; Kosovo Strategy on Children's Rights 2016-2020; Kosovo-wide Strategy on Rule of Law 2016-2019; Sectoral Strategy of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare 2015-2020; Kosovo Youth Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017 [and beyond-planned to be developed]; Kosovo Law on Empowerment and Participation of Youth

United Nations Common Development Plan (CDP) outcomes involving UNICEF:
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution

Outcome 1.1: Rule of law system and institutions are accessible to all and perform in a more efficient and effective manner.
1.1.4 Indicator: % of boys and girls in pre-sentence/pre-trial detention who spend more than 6 months during the year in pre-sentence/pre-trial detention.
Baseline: 8% (2013)
Target: 0% TBD

Outcome 2.1: Education and employment policies and programmes enable greater access to decent employment opportunities for youth and women.
2.1.3 Indicator: Number of selected municipalities with an action plan implemented to increase the transition rate of girls to upper secondary education
Baseline: 2 municipalities (2014)
Target: 9 municipalities

Outcome 2.3: Social protection policies and schemes enable greater benefits and access to social services to the most vulnerable groups.

Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution
2.3.1 Indicator: % of people under the Kosovo poverty line who receive social assistance benefits
Baseline: 23% (2007-2008)
Target: 40%

2.3.2 Indicator: Amount of monthly cash benefit for social assistance scheme
Baseline: Social Assistance
€40 for one-member households (2014)
Target: For Social Assistance, minimum €63 (up to €80) for one-member households as a base (UNDP, the Real Value of Social Assistance, 2014)

2.3.3 Indicator: Number of municipalities that provide minimum social services in the areas of prevention, protection and reintegration
Baseline: 3 (2014)
Target: 6 (2020) (including at least one Serbian-majority municipality)

[1] All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Outcome 3.2: The authorities in Kosovo have improved coverage of quality and equitable essential health care services for Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Reproductive Health and Non-Communicable Diseases
3.2.2 Indicator: Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized with DTP3
Baseline: Kosovo 95% and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 63% (2013-2014)
Target: Kosovo >95% and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 90%

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: (from Strategic Plan, 2014-2017)
Outcome 1. Health (P1. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of high-impact maternal and child health interventions, from pregnancy to adolescence and promotion of healthy behaviours); Outcome 2. HIV and AIDS (P2. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of proven HIV prevention and treatment interventions by children, pregnant women and adolescents); Outcome 4. Nutrition (P4. Outcome: Improved and equitable use of nutritional support and improved nutrition and care practices); Outcome 5. Education (Outcome: Improved learning outcomes and equitable and inclusive education); Outcome 6. Child Protection: Improved and equitable prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children; Outcome 7. Social Inclusion: Improved policy environment and systems for disadvantaged and excluded children, guided by improved knowledge and data; and P7.4 and P7.6

UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative programme outputs**	**Major partners, partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by programme outcome** *(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR[2]	***OR***	***Total***
1. By 2020, more children with disabilities as well as from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, as well as Kosovo-Albanians and Kosovo Serbs have access to and utilize a quality continuum of health care and quality education services.	Indicator: Percentage (%) of children, including Kosovo Serbs, aged 12-23 months immunized with DTP3 Baseline: Kosovo 95% and Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian 63% (2013-201) Target: Kosovo >95% and Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian 90% (2020) Indicator: Percentage (%) of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children under five years, who are stunted Baseline: 15% (2013-2014)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), National Institute of Public Health MICS, National Institute of Public Health	Strengthened capacity at central and municipal levels for scaling up of Home visiting scheme as a part of the decentralized family medicine systems for provision of quality maternal health, and child health and wellbeing services, particularly for the most vulnerable children including Kosovo Serbs in collaboration with education and child protection sectors Improved capacity at central and municipal levels for early detection and identification of children with disabilities (CWD), and	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), municipal authorities, Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), United Nations agencies, donors, including bilateral donors, NGOs, CSOs, media	1 105	5 243	6 349

[2] Kosovo is not eligible for RR; this is RR–equivalent funding.

	Target: 10% (2020) Indicator: Exclusive breastfeeding rate under 6 months Baseline: 40% (2013-2014) Target: 50% (2020) Indicator: Gross enrolment rate in early child care and preschool facilities Baseline: 74% 73% male, 75% female (2011-2012) Target: 80% for both (2020) Indicator: Number (#) of children with disabilities enrolled in education, including Kosovo Serbs Baseline: 1,140 (2013-2014) Target: 40% increase from the baseline (2020)	MICS, Ministry of Health/ National Institute of Public Health EMIS/MEST, Kosovo Agency of Statistics EMIS/MEST, Kosovo Agency of Statistics EMIS/MEST, Kosovo Agency of Statistics	to provide quality care and support inter-sectoral services to families with CWD Increased awareness among duty bearers and families at all levels on good nutrition practices, importance of immunization, stimulation and early learning for infants and young girls and boys — particularly among the most vulnerable from all communities including Kosovo Serbs Increased availability of quality pre-school and other opportunities for early learning particularly for the most excluded children, children with disabilities, children in rural areas, including Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian and Kosovo Serb children Strengthened early warning systems at central and municipal levels (including schools) to prevent, respond, and to monitor dropout cases, particularly among the most excluded children from all communities including Kosovo Serbs Strengthened capacity of schools and community-				

			based centres to apply inclusive education practices, focusing on the most excluded children, including CWD and Kosovo Serbs				
2. By 2020, institutions in Kosovo at central and municipal levels are accountable and responsive to monitoring children's rights, promoting social inclusion, and advancing a social protection system (grants and services) that is also responsive to the needs of the most marginalized children (including vulnerable returnee children belonging to all ethnic communities)	Indicator: Percentage (%) of GDP allocated to education, health and social assistance Baseline: education 4.1%, health 2.6% and social assistance 0.6% (2012) Target: education, health and social assistance TBD (2020) Indicator: Extreme poverty headcount Baseline: 10.2% (2011) Target: 7% (2020) Indicator: Periodic monitoring reports on child rights by CSOs, institutions in Kosovo Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: Every third year (2020)	World Bank Public Finance Review Household Budgetary Survey (HBS)/ Consumption Poverty Report Kosovo Agency of Statistics Child Protection and Justice for Children Council reports	Strengthened capacity of central and municipal institutions to legislate, plan, budget, and monitor the impact of child-sensitive policies and programmes for the most excluded children, including Kosovo Serbs Office of Good Governance under Prime Minister, Child Protection and Justice for Children Council, KAS, and relevant CSOs have strengthened capacity in evidence-generation systems, child rights monitoring and reporting Strengthened capacity at central and municipal levels to improve access to social services including cash assistance benefits by the most excluded children and families for all communities, including Kosovo Serbs Media Alliance for children's rights is established, and together with CSOs (including CSOs from Serbian-majority municipalities), is	Assembly of Kosovo, OPM, line ministries, municipalities, Ombudsperson, KAS, CSOs, media, EU, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Council on Protection of Child Rights, Innovations Lab Design Center	***RR***	***OR***	***Total***
						1 105	1 250	2 355

			influencing public policy and demand for realization of child rights, and holding Institutions in Kosovo accountable for realization of children's rights Central and local level institutions, service providers and caregivers are aware and committed to address the social norms and behaviours affecting child well-being (child growth and development)				
3. By 2020, more boys and girls from the most excluded communities are resilient and benefit from a continuum of child protection services and social protection schemes, responding to violence, neglect, abuse and inequitable access to justice	Indicator: Percentage (%) of children (girls and boys) aged 1-14 years who experience psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month Baseline: 61% (2013-2014) Target: 45% (2020) Indicator: Percentage (%) of boys and girls in conflict and contact with the law, belonging to all communities, including Kosovo Serbs, receiving pro bono legal services, Baseline: 0% of boys and girls (2015) Target: 60% of boys and girls (2020) Indicator: Percentage (%) % of abandoned children during the year and	MICS, KAP Kosovo Bar Association, Free Legal Aid Agency, MoJ MLSW Ministry of Local Government	Strengthened capacity at central and municipal levels to develop, budget, and implement a unified, effective system to identify, refer, and address cases of child abuse, exploitation, and neglect for all communities, including Kosovo Serbs; Increased capacity of central and local level institutions to provide equitable, integrated and gender sensitive prevention, protection and justice services for all children including Kosovo Serbs Increased capacity of professionals (social workers, teachers, health workers, and police) to identify, refer and manage	Relevant institutions of Kosovo (MoJ, Ministry of Internal Affairs, MLSW, MoF, MEST Kosovo Judicial Council, Kosovo Police, CSW), municipal authorities, local and international NGOs, media, EU and other bilateral donors, United Nations agencies, and others	***RR*** 1 105	***OR*** 3 104	***Total*** 4 209

	children without parental or kinship care benefiting from foster care services in all targeted communities including Kosovo Serbs Baseline: 48% (2014) Target: 70% (2020) Indicator: Number (#) of municipalities with the capacity to identify and address cases of violence and have established case management roundtables, including Serbian majority municipalities Baseline: 12 municipalities (2014) Target: 24 municipalities (2020) Indicator: Percentage (%) of boys and girls in pre-sentence/pre-trial detention who spend more than 6 months in the year in pre-sentence/pre-trial detention. Baseline: 8% of boys and girls (2014) Target: 0% of boys and girls (2020)	Administration, municipalities M of J, , Kosovo Correctional Service, Kosovo Judicial Council, Kosovo Prosecutorial Council	cases of violence against children Increased awareness of parents and the public on negative consequences of violence against children for all communities, including Kosovo Serbs				
4. By 2020, adolescents and youth (girls and boys) are more resilient and have capacities and opportunities to seek and secure meaningful participation in local governance systems to influence policies, programmes, services, and to transition	Indicator: Number (#) of adolescents (15-19 years) and youth (20-24 years) actively participating in local decision-making processes via local youth related structures and mechanisms Baseline: 35%, Gender, Disability, and Roma,	MCYS/DoY Annual and Monthly Reports	Strengthened capacity of central institutions and targeted Municipalities (including Serbian majority municipalities) to develop and scale-up inclusive mechanisms for the participation and empowerment of adolescents, and increased adolescent and	MCYS/DoY (Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports)/ (Department of Youth) Bilateral donors, United Nations agencies United Nations Kosovo	***RR*** 1 105	***OR*** 3 119	***Total*** 4 224

successfully from school or NEET (adolescents and youth not in employment, education or training) to quality education and gainful employment	Ashkali, Egyptians, and Kosovo Serbs Disaggregation TBD (2014) Target: 60% , Gender, Disability, and Roma, Ashkali, Egyptians, and Kosovo Serbs Disaggregation TBD (2020) Indicator: Percentage (%) of adolescents (15-19 years) and youth (20-24 years) NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) Baseline: 35% (2012); Disaggregation TBD Target: 20%, Disaggregation TBD (2020) Indicator: Number (#) of municipalities with local platforms to influence adolescents and youth healthy lifestyles Baseline: 3 (2015) Target: 15 (2020) Indicator: Percentage (%) of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major	KAS Labour Market Survey, MLSW NIPH Survey Data MICS, NIPH Survey Data	youth's professional readiness and transition from school or NEET[3] to employment Local level Institutions (including those from Serbian majority municipalities) have increased capacity and systems to prevent and respond to risky behaviour among adolescents and young people	Team (UNKT), EU office, World Bank, OSCE, GIZ, USAID and others Municipalities Directorates for Youth, Culture, Sport, Education, Health and Social Affairs MEST (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology) MLSW (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) MoH (Ministry of Health) CSOs/NGOs Functional and active Local Youth Action Councils (LYACs) Youth centres Central Youth Action Council (CYAC) Assembly of Kosovo			

[3] Not in Employment, Education or Training.

	misconceptions about HIV transmission Baseline: Women 17%, Men 17%; Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian women 12%; Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian men 4%; Kosovo Serbs Disaggregation TBD (2013-2014) Target: Women 35%, Men 35%; Roma, Ashkali, Egyptians, and Kosovo Serbs Disaggregation TBD (2020)				Assembly Committee on Youth and Budget/Finance Centres for professional and vocational training Media and social media (print and electronic)				
Total resources						**4 420**	**12 716**	**17 136**	